NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BRYANT'S POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
By WHIGAM CULIEN BEYANT and SYDNEY HOWARD
GAY. Vol. IL 8vo, pp. 634. Charles Scribner's Sons.
The period embraced in this new instalment of the serial History of the United States extends from the epoch of the Pequot war in New-England (1636) to the French and Spanish explorations in the first half of the eighteenth century, an interval of more than a hundred years. Among the topics comprised within this space of time are the settlements on Connecticut River and in Connecticut, the work of Roger Williams in the colonization of Rhode Island, the history of New-Netherland under Peter Stuyvesant, Quakerism in New-England and Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland under the Commonwealth, the settlement of the Carolinas, the Saiem Witchcraft, the French in the Mississippi Valley, and other points of supreme interest in the progress of the North American colonies to the freedom and digulty of independent States. Although adapted to wide circulation among the people of this country, the work is by no means to be regarded in the light of a merely popular narrative. There are no traces in the composition of its having been written with a view to effect. While the picturesque incidents in the scene are brought into due prominence, there is no sacrifice of historical verity by an excess of coloring, or an artistic refinement in the lines of perspective. The freedom and facility of the narrative evinces the solidity of its foundation. Evidently no labor has been spared in the investigation of facts; even the best preserved traditions have not been taken for granted; the fresh light which has been cast by modern research on conflicting evidence has been sought, considered, and utilized, but the writers have not been content with the bare recital of the story and have searched for the significance of facts in the depths beneath the surface

The character of the Puritaus naturally presents a theme for elaborate consideration. In treating this subject, the writer makes no attempt to conceal his want of sympathy with the cardinal traits of the settlers of New-England. Indeed he often seems tempted to go out of his way for an occasional fling at a conspicuous leader. The bitterest enemy of the Puritans cannot complain that he is ever blind to their faults, or over-kind to their virtues. Thus Captain John Underhill, the famous Massachusetts swashbuckler in the early days is spoken of with perhaps superfluous unction, as "a braggart, a bigot, a libertine, little given to shame or scruple of any other sort," than that relating to his "soldiery reputation." Governor John Endicott of Salem, the commander of the expedition against the Indians of Block Island, is described as "that precipitate and hotheaded Puritan, most of whose acts were reckless and precipitate;" while the Puritans as a body, with the exception of Roger Williams, are taken severely to task for their practical violation of their theory of freedom of thought and liberty of conscience. In their prosecution of heresy they were narrowminded to the last degree of absurdity. Still, it is admitted by the author that they were not the less sincere because they were intolerant. Bigotry, however cruel, is not necessarily dishonest, and the Puritan bigots were doubtless for the most part upright and conscientious. "If the weakness of passion sometimes blunted the finer sense of justice, this is only to say that these men were human-that great suffering had not taught them perfect charity."

No faith could be more profound—none indeed more logical, if resting on a sure foundation—than that of these Boston Puritans in their own righteousness. They believed that the Almighty Power which created and governed the universe, unseen elsewhere and of other tuen, manifested itself visibly and unmistakably for their protection and in approbation of their lives and actious. It was, perhaps, only the elect few who recognized in all its marvellous majesty this impendency of the Divine presence; to common people yet subject to temptation and liable to sin, God may have seemed, as He does always to ordinary mortals, afar off. But to those who did see it, this visible imminence [1] of the Almighty, manifested in incidents was might otherwise seem trivial or fortunious, as well as in great events, had an awful meaning, and exercised over their existence an irresistible and exemptions of the will, or warned by significant punishments of this man generally feel that the will and the law of the luthite Creator governed everywhere and always—onniscient in a universe without bounds; onnipresent in an eterality without beginning and without end. But to them there was a sense of a personal Divine presence which had another and even more overwhelming meaning; God himself was always and personally in Boston.

The portraiture of the Indians at the time of the Pugreat suffering had not taught them perfect charity."

The portraiture of the Indians at the time of the Puritan invasion, as presented in this volume, exhibits a striking contrast to the poetical halo with which "the wild man of the woods" is often surrounded by imaginative writers. As here described, the nae Indian, who proved such a formidable enemy to the colonists, was a beast of prey, with some powers of reflection and the gift of speech. A wilderness was necessary to his existence. War was his pastime; the chase his only serious occupation. His sense of sight and of hearing was sharpened to the highest degree by perpetual exercise; he surpassed the animals in swiftness of foot; the most fimid creature in the forest was no match for him in the cunning with which he could steal silently through the woods, leaving not a trace of his footsteps behind. These qualities were his virtues and his pride. In order to obtain them he would spare no effort. His power of endurance shrunk from no extremity of fatigue, of hunger, or of physical torment. Manual labor of every kind was beneath him. All work was performed by the women. They raised his corn, cooked his food, carried his burdens, and bore the sons who were to grow up into warriors and hunters. He was literally the lord of creation around him. Women and all other animals were the victims and the slaves of his wants and his passions. The survival of the fittest was the law of his life. The swiftest of foot, the keenest of sense, the most cruel in the pursuit of an enemy, he who could hang the most scalps in his wigwam, had the strongest right of existence. The God he worshipped was the devil, who was only a bigger Indian than himself. Of a God of love he had no conception; material force with him was the highest attribute; and this was for evil and not good. Feeble as the Indians generally were in intellect, there were men among them of exceptional shrewdness, of a common sense that was almost genius, of power of imagination and expression that make the poet and the orator. Such men were accepted by their fellows as their natural chiefs.

cepted by their fellows as their natural chiefs.

In such a people there seems to have been good soil on which to sow pure Curistian seed. It was sowed, or what was meant for it, dilgently and devotedly, but with small success. Einet, Gookin, Williams, Maybew, and many others, both clorgymen and laymen, were glad to devote their lives to the salvation of these heathen. To gave them was held up as one of the most potent motives for colonization. Plous people in England early formed themselves into a society for the conversion of so nemighted a race, and not ther prayers nor money were spared in so good a cause. But Christian propagandism was never successful among them. The simplicity of the gopel, the beauty of a virtuous life, forgiveness of injuries, returning good for evil, the duity and wisdom of a cheerful submission to the Divine will, were doubtless impressed upon them by some of those who strove to lead them out of a darkened and savage life. They saw, however, the young settlemouts distracted with questions, a clear understanding of which they were also taught was vital to the Christian faith. Their untutored minds, traited rather to the observation of things than the consideration of ideas, could not easily comprehend the mystery of the personal union with the Holy Ghost, or enter into the subtlotics of the question—over which all Massachusetts went mad—whether justification came from a covensat of works or a covenant of grace.

The same character pervaded all the towns in the consideration of ideas, could not easily comprehend the may see that the southers of the question—over which all mass achasetts went mad—whether instification came from a covenant of mad—whether instification came from a covenant of works or a covenant of grace.

The chapters devoted to the history of Quakerism in the colonies exhibit the policy and influence of that religious body in marked contrast with the narrowness and cruelty of the Puritans, and will be considered as among the most vigorous portions of the volume. With his invincible propensity to swell upon the darker traits in the settlers of Massachusetts, the author describes the arrival of the Quakers in Boston as affording a grateful opportunity for the exercise of the fierce religious zeal which was so powerful an element; in the Puritan character. Even before they made their appearance they were held in dread by the people of New-England. In May, 1656, the General Court of Massachusetts appointed a day of humiliation "to seek the face of God" on behalf of England, which was infested with errors, especially those of the Ranters and Quakers whom they thus confounded. Two months later, Mary Fisher and Anne Anstin, who had already mode themselves famous for their enthusiaside promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the promulgation of the "new highty" in various parts of the

of "the sacraments and the ministry." She was the first member of the Society who was publicly whipped. After a visit to the West Indies, she made her way to Turkey, and was admitted to an interview with the Sultan at Adrianople. She was kindly received by him, and was everywhere well treated in the East. On coming into Boston harbor, the "two pestilent women' were not permitted to land. Their baggage was searched, and all their books confiscated. They were then transferred to the Boston jail, closely confined under lock and key, deprived of writing materials, and the window of their cell was boarded up to prevent intercourse with the inhabitants. Their persons were stripped and examined for signs of witchcraft, but not a mole nor a spot was discovered. Not only the jailer but the citizens, were cautioned not to supply them with food. After five weeks' imprisonment they were returned to Barbadoes, the jailer seizing their beds and their Bibles for his fees, and the master of the vessel in which they had sailed was held responsible for their transportation and their expenses in jail. They were soon followed by more Quakers from England who were treated in the same Women were stripped for a whipping; one of them with a new born babe at her breast; and every refinement of cruelty became the order of the day. The spirit of the sufferersmeek, prayerful, forgiving, apparently beyond the reach of pain, yet resolved to endure to the end-made a profound impression on the minds of the people. But the magistrates, though secretly alarmed, gave no sign of relenting, but rather sought to crush the popular sympathy by increased severity. A law was at length passed to punish with death such Quakers as refused to sub-mit to banishment. The children of the recusants were to be transported to "remote parts," and sold as slaves. The first person who was sentenced under the law was Mary Dyer. "Her "superb tran-quillity" at the trial seemed even to touch the hearts of the obdurate Puritan magistrates. On coming to Boston Common, the place of execution, her voice rose above the drums, which beat furiously in order to drown her words: "This is to me an hour of the greatest joy I ever had in the world. No ear can hear, no tongue can utter, and no heart can understand, the sweet incomes and the refreshings of the Spirit of the Lord which I now feel." Mary Dyer was reprieved at the last moment, but "so lofty was the strain of her soul," that she seemed reluct ant to accept the fresh gift of life. Her reprieve was changed to banishment, and she returned to her abode in Rhode Island, but only for a short time. In a little more than six months she came back to Boston, as she said, "to finish her saft and heavy experience in that bloody town." Her husband, who was not a Quaker, in vain implored her life of the magistrates. "I only say this," he tells them in his appeal to "their pity and favor," "you yourselves have been, or are, or may be, husbands to wives; so am I, yea, to one most dearly beloved. Oh, do not deprive me of her, but I pray you give her to me once again. Pity me! I beg it with tears, and rest your humble suppliant." But all to no purpose. The Governor again pronounced the sentence of death upon her before the General Court. She was taken once more to Boston Common, where "she refused to purchase her life at the expense of not performing her present mission from the Lord." Some one taunted her with having said that she had been in Paradise. "Yea, I have been in Paradise several days." All was soon over, and "she did hang as a flag," said one of her judges scoffingly, " for others to take example by." Such was "Boston Town" not much more than two hundred years ago.

take example by." Such was "Boston Town" not much more than two hundred years ago.

The cases of these persecutions are too numerous to mention singly, and they all have a revoliting sameness. They lasted ten years, and did not come to an end until the Kima, offended by the prohibition of episcopacy and of the reading of the iturky, issued sharp injunctions. To Massachusetts he said, "It is very scandalous that any person should be debarred the exercise of his religion, according to the laws and customs of England, by those who were indulged with the liberty of being of what profession or religion they pleased." To Connecticat he sent, "All persons of civil lives might freely enjoy the itberty of their consciences, and the worship of God in that way which they think best." So it came to pass that Quakerism conquered a infe in New-England.

"We own," wrote Penn from his cell in Newgate—"we own eivil government, or magistracy, as God's ordinance for the punishment of evil-incers and the praise of them that do well; and though we cannot comply with those laws that prohibit us to worship God according to our consciences, as believing it to be His alone prerogative to preside in matters of faith and worship, yet we both own and are ready to yield obedience to every ordinance of man relating to human affairs and that for conscience sake." Through long years of softering and tribulation this was the unvarying rule of the Friends. So even and self-posse-seed was their temper that it was only in rare instances that outrage and hardship provoked some ill-balanced disciple to extravagance and fanaticism. "To conseit," wrote Penn, when a prisoner in the Tower of London, "that men must form their faith of things proper to another world by the proscriptions of mortal men, or else they can have no right to eat, drink, sleep, walk, trade, be at liberty or live in this, to me seems both rid culions and danger-ous." Eminent common sense like this was united, in them, with a noble courage and a power of en-tirance which nothing c

They disobeyed niman law only in obedience, as they be-lieved, to the Divine law, taking the coosequences with-out resistance. Prisons, loss of worldly estate, scour-ngs, mutilations, the rage of mobs, ruin and persecution in every form, were visited upon them in the blindness of an intolerant age. But it was only by the Puritans of Massachusetts that they were hanged.

The primitive and peaceful condition of society in New-Amsterdam, under the Dutch Governors, has been a favorite theme with historical writers, but it has never been described with more impressive effect than in the chapters in this volume devoted to New-Netherland, and its steady-going Dutch inhabitants. The arrival of Peter Stuyvesant in 1647 was the signal for universal rejoicing. The new Governor, it was thought, would remedy all the evils of the previous administration. Then, as now, the illusion was cherished that a change of rulers would insure an increase of prosperity to the people, There was a tremendous shouting on every side, and nearly all the powder in the town was burned in salutes. But the popular enthusiasm soon cooled down. Stuyvesant was a man of haughty and violent temper; imperious in manner; and when he landed he marched into the town, "like a peacock with great pomp and state." The subsequent de tails of his administration are related at length, until it was brought to a sudden close by the English occupation of the colony. The change of possession made little change in the condition

of the people. The sturdy burghers retained their placidity; the rule of the new masters was lightly felt; there was no plundering, no disorder; the Connecticut Yankees kept to their own side of the river; private property was everywhere respected; the course of trade was scarcely interrupted, and in a short time the ordinary affairs of life moved on in their usual channel. At this period, the little scaport exhibited characteristics that were not possessed by any other colonial town. Two centuries ago, the life of New-York had a picturesque quaintness in sharp contrast with the colder background of New-England. The customs long remained the same which the first settlers had brought with them from their cradles in Holland. The architecture, the local names, even the language were Dutch. The social life was founded on the old Dutch customs. Though simple and what might be called heavy at the present age,

it was sound and healthy, full of kindliness and hospitality. The stout Dutchmen moved slowly, went to bed at 9 o'clock, but worked steadily, took good care of their households, and let others alone The same character pervaded all the towns in the

Dutch settlements.

and ice. If they had not the canals of Holland, New-Amsterdam was the place of ponds, and the undisturbed waters of the two rivers and the bay were no doubt much oftener covered with solid ice than now. "It's admirable," wrote the English chaplain of the fort, "to see men and women, as it were, fiving upon their skates from place to place, with markets upon their heads and backs." imprisoned in England for her denunciation

from place to place, with markets upon their neads backs."

In the Summer were excursions to gather peaches and In the Summer were excursions to gather peaches and strawberries—the trees of the villages of the rich virgin soil about New-York being literally borne down with the soil about New-York being literally borne down with the former fruit, and the ground covered with those that had fallen. As for the strawberries, on Long Island there was such abundance "that the fields and woods are died red; which the country people perceiving," says an old writer, "instantly arm themselves with bottles of wine, cream and sugar, and, instead of a coat of male, every one takes a female upon his horse behind him, and so rushing violently into the fields, never leave till they have disrob'd them of their red colours, and turned them into the old habit."

The composite construction of this work makes it

The composite construction of this work makes it a delicate matter to assign due credit to the respect ive writers who have had a share in its preparation. Mr. Bryant, we are informed, examined every line of the history before it was sent to the press, and although the labor is of such a kind as to leave no visible traces of his critical touch, he no doubt brought to its performance the same affluence of knowledge, ripeness of judgment, and conscientiousness of execution which stamp all the literary productions of that masterly hand. His colleague, Mr. Sydney Howard Gay, upon whom the actual responsibility of the task no doubt mainly rests, has at once removed it from the swarm of superficial compilations on the subject, and given it the character of an original, vigorous, and authoritative work. Mr. Gay's researches have been both extensive and accurate; not now made for the first time; but the fruit of experienced scholarship and profound studies. The vitality of the history, the blood, and nerve, and muscle which give individuality to its style and boldness to its opinions, could have proceeded only from a writer who was conscious of thorough preparation, and who was familiar with every step of the ground which he has made so attractive to his readers. In some portions of the volume Mr. Gay has received the assistance of the Rev. E. E. Hale, who has written the chapters relating to the early history of the extreme South and West, while he has also been aided in the collection of material by the Rev. John Weiss and Mr. Edward L. Burlingame, the last named scholar having rendered other valuable services in different branches of the work by his great literary experience, his cultivated taste, and excellent practical judgment. With this variety of talent and accomplishment engaged in its composition, the volume betrays no lack of the unity which is the essential condition of good literary workmanship, but presents an integral spec

imen of plastic, organic production. The illustrations of the volume upon which not a little care and expense have evidently been be-stowed, are in many cases admirable examples of artistic skill, and will greatly enhance its interest with the majority of readers.

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Boston, Mass.—The 25th year will begin WEDNESDAY,
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Droposals.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HARBOR AT CHARLESTON, S. C. U. S. ENGISER OFFICE,
Army Building, eer. Houston and Greene-sts.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the CONSTRUCTION OF A JETTY in the Harbor of Charleston, S. C., will be received at this office, until NOON of A UGUST 29, 1878, and opened immediately thereafter.

Blank forms, specifications and all necessary information, can be had on application at this office, or to Captain James C. Post, Corps of Engineers, Savannak, Gs.

Q. A. GILLIMORE, Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Post, Corps of Engineers, Savanias, 1987.

Q. A. GILLMORE, Lieut.-Col. of Engineers.

PROPOSALS for ERECTION of BUILDINGS on DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

DEFOT QUARTERMASTRA'S OFFICE,
HOUSEN-A, COTHER GREEN, 1987.

Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this effice until 12 o'clock, noon. August 9, 1878, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence o. bliders for the erection of three double sets of frame quarters for officers, one set of company quarters and one store house, in accordance with plans and specifications on file in this office, and which can be seen by bliders daily until the bids are opened. Bidders should state the time within which they will guarantee to complete the work. A preference will be given to articles of domestic production. The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Blank proposals will be furnished on application to this office. Proposals will be furnished on application to this office. Proposals will be furnished on application to this office. Proposals for erection of Buildings on David's Island, N. Y. H.

Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster-G Depot Quar DROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.

PROPOSALS FOR MILITARY SUPPLIES.
DEFOT QUARTERIASTER'S OFFICE, 1,139 Girard-st., }
PHILADELPHIA, July 19, 1879.
SEALED PROPOSALS. in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement, and of the instructions to bidders attached to each, will be received at this office, until noon, August 24, 1878. for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department with the following articles:
1.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at San Francisco, Cal.:
1.000 Campaign Hata; 2,500 Forage Caps; 20,000 pairs Woollen Stockings; 34,500 pairs white Berlin Gloves; 1,000 pairs Woollen Mittens; 3,000 pairs white Berlin Gloves; 1,000 pairs Woollen Mittens; 3,000 pairs white Berlin Gloves; 1,000 pairs Good pairs Hoot; 2,200 Wool Blankets; 70 Wall Tents; 70 Wall Tents; 70 sets Wall Tent-Poles; 20,000 yards dark blue Flannel; 15,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality; and 50,000 yards Canton Flannel.
11.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Philadelphia or Jeffersonville, Ind.:
50,000 yards Canton Flannel; 35,000 yards Shirting Flannel, heavy quality.
111.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Jeffersonville, Ind.:
10,000 Ax-helves; 250 sets Stenell Plates; 6,000 Mosquito

quality.

111.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Dopot, at Jeffersonville, Ind.:

10,000 Ax-helves: 250 acts Stened! Plates: 6,000 Mosquito bars, single: 1,930 Wall Tents: 1,930 Wall Tent Files: 1,430 sets Wall Tent-Poles: 2,500 Common Tents; 2,000 acts Common Tents-Poles: 6,000 Secribbing Brushes.

1V.—To be delivered at the Quartermaster's Depot, at Philadelphis, Peath:

1,000 Helmets, untrimmed; 2,000 Helmet Hair Pinnes, cavairy: 2,000 Helmet Cords and Bands, cavairy: 2,000 Helmet Top Pieces and Plume Sockets: 1,000 Helmet Eagles: 1,500 pairs Helmet Serolls and Rings: 2,000 Helmet Side Buttons: 1,550 Dress Caps: 75 Dress Cap Ponpons: 9,000 Campaign Hair; 37,000 Forage Caps: 100 Crosscents for caps: 50 Crescents for coats: 19,000 Crossed Sabres: 10,000 Drossed Rifles: 40,000 Numbers: 10,000 Letters: 130,000 pairs Woollen Stockings: 65,500 pairs Berlin G overs: 1,000 pars Woollen Mittens: 17,000 pairs Bortia G overs: 1,000 pars Woollen Mittens: 17,000 pairs Hoots; 4,000 pairs Arctic Overshoes: 17,500 Wool Biankets: 560 Storm Flags: 2,500 Musk-rat Caps: 2,500 pairs Muskats Gannites: 450 pairs Feb Boots: 1,000 yards sky blue Kersey, heavy quality: 15,000 yards black Sicela: 100,000 yards Worsted Cord: 50,000 pieces Drawer Tape: 45,000 Gill Buckles: 12,001 floods and Eyes: 2,000 gross Coat Buttons, large: 5-000 gross Sintt or Fly Buttons: 800 pounds W. B. Patent Thread; 37,000 spools black Cotton Thread; 36,000 spools white Cotton Thread; 26,000 pounds white Cotton Thread; 112,500 feet Wax Upper Leather (ades to average 22 pounds:) 4,000 lbs. Swedes Nalls, 10-8 No. 12; 2,000 lbs. Swedes Nalls s, No. 12; 7,000 hes Lasting Tacks; 134 lbs.

All articles will be subjected to a rigid inspection, and bidders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upof, and tha

ders are informed that a full compliance with specifications will be insisted upos, and that no article inferior to the standard will be accepted.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bins.

"A preference will be given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference will be given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific Coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there."—Revised Statutes, 23,716.

The articles which are to be used in the States and Territories of the Pacific Coast will be received and inspected at San Francisco, Cal.

For copiesof printed instructions to bidders and other information apply at this office.

Envelopes containing proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Military Supplies," and addressed to the undersigued.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

ORMICE OF LIGHTHOUSE ENGISEER, TENTH DISTRICT.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE EASISE AR. TENTH DISTRICT, SOWEGO, New-York, July 29, 1878.

EALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until sieven (11) o'clock a. m. on THURSDAY AUGUST 16, 1878.

FIRST—For furnishing and erecting the iron-work of the Bandusky Bay Ranges, Ohio.

SECOND—For completing the keeper's dwelling.

The right to reject any or all bids, or to walve defects, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, is reserved.

be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, is re-served.

All hids should be scaled and endorsed: "Proposals for Iron Work, &c., of the sandnaky Bay Hanges, Ohio," and enclosed in another curvelepe, addressed to the undersigned; prepaid if sent by mail.

Each bid should contain a copy of this advertisement, Plans and specifications may be seen at this Office.

WALTER MCFARLAND,
Major of Engineers, U. S. Army, Engineer 10th Lighthouse District.

Marble and Slate Mantels. A TTENTION!—Now is the time to purchase SLATE AND MARBLE MANTELS.
Prices never as low. Slate steps and risers, and all kinds of slate work.

50 Union square, N.Y. (4th ave. and 17th-st.)

10.000. Eales of State and Railway Bonds—Railroad, Bank and Express Slocks.

THE MONEY MARKET.

OPPICIAL REPORT N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MONQ. Y. JULY 29, 1878.

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT.

FIRST CALL-1014 O'CLOCK A. M.

SECOND CALL-114 O'CLOCK A. M.

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SALES FROM 212 O'CLOCK TO CLOSE BUSINESS, 3 O'CLOCK P. M. Chic & N Western

...83. 2 200 2 00 8t. Paul Pref 10. 1,800 100 200 100 ...sS. 400 200 100 ...sS. 400 200 100 ...sS. 400 100 ...sS. 400 100 ...sS. 400 100 ...sS. 400b3. 17^{7_0} 18 17^{7_0} 17^{7_0} 17^{7_0} 17^{7_0} 17^{7_0} Illinois Central 100.....83, 84 100......834 100......834 164 644 62%

65 | Central | 100 | 83 | 84 | 100 | 83 | 84 | 100 | 83 | 84 | 100 | 83 | 84 | 100 | 83 | 84 | 100 | 13 | 85 | 100 | 13 | 85 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 13 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 1 Pacific Mail
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